

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly
FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
Official Records

FOURTH COMMITTEE
15th meeting
held on
Tuesday, 25 October 1990
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 15th MEETING

Chairman:

Mr. ADOUKI

(Congo)

CONTENTS

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 111: INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 113: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 114: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued)

AGENDA ITEM 115: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (continued)

This record is subject to correction.

Corrections should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned within one week of the date of publication to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, Room DC2-750, 2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

Corrections will be issued after the end of the session, in a separate corrigendum for each Committee.

Distr. GENERAL
A/C.4/45/SR.15
7 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

90-56580 2912S (E)

/...

The meeting was called to order at 3.45 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/45/23 (Part VI), chap. IX; A/AC.109/1015, 1016, 1021, 1023 and Add.1, 1024 to 1036, 1038, 1041, 1044, 1048 and Rev.1; A/C.4/45/L.2, L.3 and L.7)

AGENDA ITEM 111: INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/45/23 (Part V), chap. VIII; A/45/559)

AGENDA ITEM 113: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (continued) (A/45/3 (chaps. I and VI), sect. D; A/45/23 (Part V); A/45/309; A/AC.109/L.1740; E/1990/72)

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued) (A/45/3 (chaps. I and VI), sect. D)

AGENDA ITEM 114: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (continued) (A/45/553; A/C.4/45/L.5)

AGENDA ITEM 115: OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (continued) (A/45/560; A/C.4/45/L.6)

1. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to continue its consideration of the draft resolutions and decisions in the order that they were given in document A/C.4/45/L.7.

Draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.5

2. The CHAIRMAN announced that Ethiopia and Singapore had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

3. Draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.5 was adopted without a vote.

4. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had completed its consideration of agenda item 114.

Draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.6

5. The CHAIRMAN said that Australia and Namibia had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

6. Draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.6 was adopted without a vote.

7. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had completed its consideration of agenda item 115.

/...

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (continued) (A/45/236 (Part. VI), chap. IX; A/AC.109/1015, 1016, 1021, 1023 and Add.1, 1024 to 1036, 1038, 1041, 1044, 1048 and Rev.1; A/C.4/45/L.2, L.3 and L.7)

8. Mr. DE SOUZA (Secretary of the Committee) said that the Secretary-General had reviewed the draft texts recommended by the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as contained in chapter IX of document A/45/23 (Part VI, paras. 114 and 115). It was estimated that the implementation of those recommendations, for which provision had been made under Section III A of the Programme Budget for the biennium 1990-1991, would not give rise to additional costs or programmatic changes.

9. With regard to the activities referred to in paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.2, their implementation would be within the framework of the Secretary-General's good offices being exercised in the context of Security Council resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988 and 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990. In that connection, preparatory activities had been undertaken in 1990 and their financing had been authorized under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 44/203 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the 1990-1991 biennium. A report on the possible establishment of a United Nations mission for the referendum in Western Sahara was in preparation. Subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council on the basis of that report, the Secretary-General expected to be in a position to prepare estimates of the expenditures that might arise. Should it become necessary to incur additional expenditures for that purpose in 1991, the necessary provisions would be requested in accordance with established procedures.

Draft resolutions on Territories

Draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.2 (Question of Western Sahara)

10. The CHAIRMAN announced that Honduras and Jamaica had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

11. Mr. KARUKUBIRO-KAMUNANWIRE (Uganda), introducing draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.2 on behalf of its sponsors, emphasized that it dealt with the question of Western Sahara as a decolonization problem under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The draft contained the settlement plan as it had been approved unanimously by the Security Council, as a result of the efforts of the international community and in particular the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Secretary-General - to whom a tribute should be paid - to find a just and lasting solution to the problem. It was also based on the text of resolution 44/88 adopted by consensus at the previous session of the General Assembly. The number of countries sponsoring the draft at the current session was even larger than it had been in the previous year, which was a good indication of the exceptional degree of support it enjoyed.

/...

(Mr. Karukubiro-Kamunanwire, Uganda)

12. After noting that the phrase "Expresses its full support for" had been amended to read "Welcomes with satisfaction", at the beginning of operative paragraph 3, he expressed the hope that the General Assembly would again adopt the draft resolution on Western Sahara by consensus.

13. Draft resolution A/C.4/45/L.2 as orally amended, was adopted without a vote.

Draft consensus text A/C.4/45/L.3 (Question of Gibraltar)

14. The draft consensus text circulated as document A/C.4/45/L.3 was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolutions I to XII and draft decisions I and II in document A/45/23 (Part VI), chap. IX, paras. 114 and 115)

Draft resolution I (Question of New Calendonia)

15. Draft resolution I was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution II (Question of Anguilla)

16. Draft resolution II was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution III (Question of Bermuda)

17. Draft resolution III was adopted without a vote.

18. Mr. HARKIN (United Kingdom) did not oppose the adoption of draft resolution III on the question of Bermuda, but objected to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the text. The presence of military bases and installations on the Territory since the Second World War, far from constituting a major obstacle to self-determination, enabled Bermuda to manage its civilian airport very economically. Moreover, the United Kingdom, which acted in strict accordance with the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, took offence at being reminded that it must take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States.

Draft resolutions IV, V, VI and VII (Question of the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands)

19. Draft resolutions IV, V, VI and VII were adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution VIII (Question of Tokelau)

20. Draft resolution VIII was adopted without a vote.

21. Mr. MENAT (France) said that, although his delegation had not opposed the adoption by consensus of the draft resolution, it had reservations about the fifteenth preambular paragraph regarding nuclear testing in the Pacific. Both national and international studies on the subject had proved that France's experiments in Polynesia were not detrimental to the interests of the countries of the region, to the health of their populations or to the environment.

22. The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Committee should postpone its decision on draft resolutions IX, X and XI, on the question of American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands respectively, since the parties concerned were still holding consultations on the subject.

23. It was so decided.

Draft resolution XII (Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)

24. The CHAIRMAN proposed that, pursuant to his consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on decolonization and with various delegations, the Fourth Committee should not take a decision at that stage on draft resolution XII on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

25. It was so decided.

Draft decision I (Question of Pitcairn)

26. Draft decision I was adopted without a vote.

Draft decision II (Question of St. Helena)

27. Mr. HARKIN (United Kingdom) objected to certain provisions of draft decision II on the question of St. Helena, and said that he would vote against the text as a whole. Ascension Island, which was situated more than 1,000 kilometres from St. Helena, had only administrative ties with the latter and had no indigenous population; indeed, it was not on the Committee's agenda. It was absurd to think that the very limited military installations there could be disquieting to anyone, least of all to St. Helena. Moreover, St. Helena's so-called dependence on South Africa in the areas of trade and transportation consisted of the passage between St. Helena and London of a single cargo ship which put in at the only suitable port in the region, Cape Town. In addition, he wondered what concrete justification existed for the warning against the involvement of St. Helena in offensive acts by South Africa against neighbouring States. Finally, the sponsors of the text had failed to make any mention of the British Government's development activities in the Territory, notably in the areas of fishing, forestry, handicrafts, agriculture, transportation and communications. British aid to the Territory amounted to £24 million in 1990, or the equivalent of \$7,000 per inhabitant. In contrast, the United Nations Development Programme offered no assistance to St. Helena.

28. At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, a recorded vote was taken on draft decision II.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

29. Draft decision II was adopted by 106 votes to 2, with 31 abstentions.

30. Mr. KEMBER (New Zealand), speaking in exercise of the right of reply to the representative of France, in reference to the latter's explanation concerning a resolution on Tokelau, recalled that all the South Pacific States had repeatedly expressed, both individually and collectively, their opposition to French nuclear tests in the Pacific. While scientific evidence on the safety of nuclear tests was still being weighed, there was no doubt that the resolution adopted reflected a real concern that such tests constituted a grave threat to the natural resources and to the social and economic development of Tokelau.

31. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, and referring to statements made on 12 and 25 October, drew the attention of members of the Committee to the fact that, although the Syrian Arab Republic had not started the debate, his delegation could not remain silent in the face of the hypocrisy of the representative of the racist and Zionist entity which was

/...

(Mr. Shaheed, Syrian Arab Republic)

occupying Palestine. That representative had taken it upon himself to tell the Special Committee on decolonization what it should and should not do and had seen fit to deny what had been condemned in specific terms by the General Assembly since 1974. The representative of the racist and Zionist entity had even denigrated the representatives of Member States whose positions displeased him, terming them an "automatic majority". He had also claimed that the Zionist entity supported the right of colonial peoples to self-determination, which was an unbelievable statement that constituted an insult to the members of the Committee, for they were well aware of the conduct of the members of the Zionist occupation forces: the massacre that they had perpetrated at the Al-Aqsa Mosque on 8 October 1990 was just one in a long series of such episodes.

32. Mr. TENNE (Israel), speaking on a point of order, observed that it was customary in the United Nations to call the countries which one was mentioning by their name.

33. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that in order to raise a point of order the representative of the racist and Zionist entity had to invoke a rule of the rules of procedure; otherwise, there could be no point of order.

34. The CHAIRMAN reminded members that statements in exercise of the right of reply should be limited to 10 minutes in the case of the first statement and 5 minutes for any subsequent statements.

35. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that he insisted on knowing which rule of the rules of procedure the representative of the racist and Zionist entity had invoked in order to interrupt him on a point of order.

36. Mr. TENNE (Israel) repeated that it was customary in the United Nations to call the countries which one was mentioning by their name.

37. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic), resuming his statement, pointed out that the representative of the racist and Zionist entity had also had the effrontery to refer to the assistance which it provided to African countries, whereas the funds it used for that purpose had been embezzled from the taxpayers of another country. Lastly, that representative had had the impudence to speak of Lebanon, a country whose capital had been brutally invaded in 1982 by the savage forces of the Zionist entity and had suffered at their hands the massacres of Sabra and Shatila. The Zionist entity - particularly because it coveted Lebanon's water and other resources - continued to refuse to apply United Nations Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 425 (1978) calling on it to withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory; in some instances it even attacked UNIFIL personnel in Lebanon. He hoped that the representatives of Member States would draw their own conclusions and would not be deceived by the representative of the Zionist entity.

The meeting rose at 4.35 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly
FORTY-FIFTH SESSION
Official Records

FOURTH COMMITTEE
16th meeting
held on
Wednesday, 31 October 1990
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 16th MEETING

Chairman:

Mr. ADOUKI

(Congo)

CONTENTS

ADOPTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

COMPLETION OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

This record is subject to correction.
Corrections should be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned
within one week of the date of publication to the Chief of the Official Records Editing Section, Room DC2-750,
2 United Nations Plaza, and incorporated in a copy of the record.

Corrections will be issued after the end of the session, in a separate corrigendum for each Committee.

Distr. GENERAL
A/C.4/45/SR.16
16 November 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

90-56718 3043S (E)

/...

The meeting was called to order at 5.10 p.m.

ADOPTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

AGENDA ITEM 18: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (A/45/23, chap. IX, draft resolutions IX, X and XI; A/C.4/45/L.8)

Draft resolution "Question of American Samoa" (A/45/23, chap. IX, draft resolution IX)

1. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution "Question of Guam" (A/45/23, chap. IX, draft resolution X)

2. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to two amendments to the proposed text, as requested by the United States of America (A/C.4/45/L.8).
3. Mrs. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America) said that the amendments requested by her delegation were intended to ensure that the resolution reflected the situation as it really was. Relations between Guam and the United States military authorities had improved considerably, and the Governor of Guam himself recognized that the military bases were of benefit to the Territory - a fact entirely ignored by the resolution. Her country, which had for several months in vain been seeking to negotiate, regretted that a small group of delegations should have rejected any attempt at conciliation.
4. Mr. SHAHEED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that he would vote against the amendments requested by the United States because they were incompatible with the provisions reaffirmed by the Fourth Committee when adopting other draft resolutions relating to small Territories.
5. Mr. SHEIKH ZEINELDDIN (Islamic Republic of Iran) endorsed the remarks made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and said that he too would vote against the amendments requested.
6. Mr. LOHIA (Papua New Guinea) expressed regret that there should be no agreement and hoped that in future all positions could be reconciled in the interests of the Territories awaiting decolonization. Since his delegation had not yet been able to ascertain the views of Guam itself, it was unable to vote for or against the amendments and would therefore abstain.
7. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 1 of document A/C.4/45/L.8.

/...

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Kuwait, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Togo, United Arab Emirates.

8. The amendment was rejected by 63 votes to 35, with 24 abstentions.

9. A recorded vote was taken on the amendment contained in paragraph 2 of document A/C.4/45/L.8.

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chad, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

/...

United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela,
Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Kuwait, Maldives, Malta, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Arab Emirates.

10. The amendment was rejected by 62 votes to 34, with 26 abstentions.

11. Mr. EHLERS (Uruguay) said that he had voted against the proposed amendment - which in other circumstances would be perfectly acceptable - not only because he here preferred the original text but also because the most appropriate forum for the negotiation of proposals was the Special Committee on decolonization. The Fourth Committee as a whole should review a text deemed to be unsatisfactory, in order that all delegations might be enabled to give full expression to their points of view. The Special Committee would undoubtedly take note of the opinions which had been expressed, and no administering Power would then have any reason to refuse full co-operation. Dialogue and consensus were the only means by which to achieve the objectives and complete the process of decolonization.

12. Mr. HERNANDEZ MACHADO (Cuba) said he was pleased that the amendments requested by the United States had been rejected because they considerably altered not only the text relating to Guam but also the Committee's position with respect to all the Territories where administering Powers maintained military bases. Some were calling for a revision of attitudes in the light of changes which had taken place at the international level. However, the United States was maintaining its strategic installations in Guam in the same way as it had done in Viet Nam - as a means of stifling any inclination to protest among a population which did not wish to lose its livelihood - and might even reinforce them if it had to leave the Philippines. The United States had for several months not been displaying the necessary spirit of co-operation with the Special Committee and had even brought pressure to bear on certain small Territories.

13. Mrs. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America), speaking on a point of order, said that the remarks made by the representative of Cuba did not amount to an explanation of vote. She regretted that he should consider himself authorized to speak on behalf of Guam, which had not given such a mandate to anyone. It was not her country which was failing to show a spirit of conciliation.

14. Mr. HERNANDEZ MACHADO (Cuba) expressed the hope that the improved international political atmosphere would eventually encompass the United States.

15. A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution X.

/...

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

16. Draft resolution X was adopted by 99 votes to 2, with 28 abstentions.

17. Mr. O'BRIEN (New Zealand) explained that despite the rejection of the amendments requested by the United States, which met with the approval of his delegation, he had voted in favour of the unamended text because that text had been the object of a consensus decision the previous year. It had been a difficult decision for his delegation because the question was a delicate one. The treatment of remaining decolonization issues and the language used in connection with them should be re-examined to bring them into line with the spirit of the 1990s.

Draft resolution "Question of the United States Virgin Islands" (A/45/23, chap. IX, draft resolution XI)

18. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote.

19. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had thus concluded its consideration of agenda item 18.

/...

COMPLETION OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

20. The CHAIRMAN reviewed the work of the Committee during the current session. He noted in particular the need for the Special Committee on decolonization to readjust its approaches and the language of its recommendations. Given the new realities of an international situation in full flux, he too believed that, while continuing to be guided by the essential principles of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it was necessary to show realism and flexibility in pursuing the final objectives of decolonization.

21. After an exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared that the Committee had completed its work for the forty-fifth session.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.